

etc., so like the artifacts of the Chellean type that it would require a skilled observer to determine whether they are artificial or not. The collection includes apparent celts, rings, perforated stores, borers, scrapers, and flint flakes, so that the objects are by no means such as would lie at the beginning of the series of artifacts, in regard to which the doubt whether they were artificial would arise from their rudeness and consequent resemblance to stones broken by natural conjunctures. In the museum at Dresden may be seen a collection of stones, natural products, which might serve as models for artificial axes, celts, etc. One object shows the possibility of freaks of nature of this class. It is a water-worn stone which might be taken for a skull. In the Copenhagen museum is a great collection of stone tools arranged in sequence of perfection, beginning with the coarsest and rudest and advancing to the highest products of art of this kind. That collection is arranged solely with reference to the development of the flint and stone implements as tools for a certain use. The sequence is very convincing as to the interpretation put on the objects, and also as to the

strain towards improvement.
 Time
 and place are disregarded in
 the arrangement. The earliest
 speci-
 mens in the series are very
 rude, and only expert opinion
 could
 justify their place amongst
 artifacts. It reminds us of
 what we
 are told about specimens of
 Australian "tomahawks." It is
 said
 of such a weapon from West
 Australia that if it was "found
 anywhere divested of the gum
 and handle, it is doubtful
 whether
 it could be recognized by
 any one as a work of art. It is
 ruder
 in its fashioning, owing
 principally to the material of
 which it is
 composed, than even the
 rude, unrubbed, chipped
 cutting-stones
 of the Tasmanians." ¹ With
 regard to these stone
 implements of
 the Tasmanians Tylor said
 that some of them are
 "ruder in
 make than those of the
 mammoth period, inasmuch
 as their
 edges are formed by
 chipping only one surface of
 the stone,
 instead of both, as in the
 European examples." The
 Tasmanians,
 when they needed a cutting
 implement, caught up a
 suitable flat
 stone, knocked off chips from
 one side, partly or all around
 the
 edge, and used it without
 more ado. This they did
 under the

¹ Smyth, *Aborig. of Victoria*, I, 340.